

# The Edgefield Advertiser.

M. LABORDE, Editor.

VOLUME 3.

"We will cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties,  
and if it must fall we will perish amidst the ruins."

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

EDGEFIELD C. H. (S. C.) March 1, 1838.

NO. 4.

## The Edgefield Advertiser.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum if paid in advance, —Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription, —and Four Dollars if not paid within Six Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.  
No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.  
All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered, at the end of the year.  
Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.  
Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62 1/2 cents per square, for the first insertion, and 43 cents for each continuance. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.  
All Advertisements intended for publication in this paper, must be deposited in the Office by Tuesday evening.  
All communications addressed to the Editor (not paid) will be promptly and strictly attended to.

## ORDERS No. 58.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
Columbia, Jan. 27, 1838.  
The Commander-in-Chief has received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Brigadier General G. J. Trotti of the 3rd Brigade; and in ordering the usual tokens of respect, he is paying but a feeble tribute to the memory of an Officer whose integrity and beneficence endeared him to his Brigade. In his zeal for the organization and improvement of the militia, and in his anxious solicitude to discharge faithfully the arduous duties which his commission imposed upon him, Gen. Trotti was conspicuous as an officer, whilst his kindness of manner, emanating from a benevolent heart, secured for him the respect and esteem of those with whom he was associated by his office.

1. The Officers of the 3rd Brigade will wear upon the hilts of their side arms the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and at the first regimental parade after the date of this order.  
2. Brig. Gen. A. H. Brisbane will command the 2nd Division until a Major General shall have been elected and commissioned.  
3. Col. J. H. Hogg will command the 3rd Brigade until a Brigadier General shall have been elected and commissioned.  
4. Gen. Brisbane will forthwith order an election, according to law, for a Brigadier General to Command the 3rd Brigade.  
By order of the Commander-in-Chief  
JAMES JONES,  
Adjutant and Inspector Gen.  
Jan. 29, 1838 c 52  
The Columbia Telescope, Charleston Mercury and Courier will copy once a week for three weeks.

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a certain Note of Hand, given to me by William Doby, for Seventy five Dollars, payable to me or bearer, on the first of January, 1839. Said Note has been taken from my possession without my consent, I therefore caution said W. Doby from paying said note without my consent.  
her  
ZELPHIA NOBLE.  
Jan. 1, 1838 c 48 mark.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Joseph Brunson deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, as all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present them duly attested.

THOS. BRUNSON, } Adminr.  
CALEB TALLEY, } istrator.  
Jan. 4 1838 c 45

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Mrs. Harriet Miles, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased, are requested to present them duly attested.  
DANIEL HOLLAND, Admr.  
Jan. 15 1838 c 50

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of Matthew Dalton, deceased, late of Edgefield District, will hand them into the subscriber, duly attested, within the time limited by law, and those indebted to said estate will make immediate payment.  
M. GRAY, Administrator.  
Jan. 18, 1838 d 51

## South Carolina.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT  
MARK LAMAR of said District toll, before me one dark cream Horse, with white main and tail with a streak in his face and a wart on his left thigh, and some appearance of being hipped in the right hips five feet five inches high. Appraised by Thos. Powell and Abram Lamar at seventy-five dollars.  
D. ATKINSON, J. Q.  
Jan. 31st 1838. c 3

## Indian Panacea.

JUST Received a fresh supply of INDIAN PANACEA at the Edgefield Medicine Store Edgefield C. H. April 3, 1837 94

## To Hire.

A Young Negro Woman capable for House or Field. Apply at Mr. Penn's Store.  
Feb 13, 1838. c 2

## Petit Gulf Cotton Seed.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about ONE THOUSAND Bushels of PETIT GULF COTTON SEED, the product of an importation direct from the Hills of Petit Gulf in 1835. Also, a few bushels imported from the same place the last year. This Seed has been carefully selected from the early and best part of the last year's crop. Price of the former 25 cents and the latter 50 cents per bushel. Early application must be made at his residence on Horn's Creek, Edgefield District, on the Stage Road, and five miles below the Village, opposite Horn's Creek Meeting House and about four hundred yards from the road, on the right side going down to Hamburg.

ROBERT WATTS, d 52  
The Greenville Mountaineer and Pendleton Messenger are requested to give the above two insertions, and forward their accounts to this Office for payment.

## Nankeen Cotton Seed, For Sale.

FROM four to five hundred bushels of genuine Nankeen Cotton Seed can be had at one Dollar per bushel by applying to the subscriber at Mr. James Bones' JOHN H. HUGHES.  
Jan. 1 1837 c 48

## Just Received By

NICHOLSON & PRESLEY  
A Good assortment of Men's and Ladies' Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Whips, &c. ALSO,  
Fresh Cheese, Irish Potatoes, &c.  
They now have on hand a good assortment of DRY GOODS,  
and expect constantly to keep up a general assortment which they will sell on reasonable terms.  
Jan. 17, 1838 c 50

## NOTICE.

I WILL pay a liberal price for a quantity of Seasoned Wagon Timber, of all descriptions, except spokes and fellows.—Those who have timber for sale are requested to inform me without delay.  
WHIT. BROOKS.  
Jan. 15 1838 b 50

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Matthew Devore, deceased, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present them duly attested.  
WM. BRUNSON, Admr.  
Jan. 18, 1838 c 51

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late Thos. Raines, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present them duly attested.  
MARTHA RAINES, Executrix.  
Jan. 10, 1838 c 49

## Notice.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of G. Anderson, Senr., deceased, are requested to present them, and those indebted to make payment within the time prescribed by law.  
A. ANDERSON, Admrtrix.  
Jan. 10, 1838 c 49

## Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Blackwell, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them properly attested.  
G. TENNANT, Administrator.  
March 28 1837 c 48

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Charles Thomas, deceased, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present them duly attested.  
JAS. F. ADAMS, Administrator.  
Nov. 27, 1837 c 47

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of William T. Almy, deceased, are requested to render them to the Subscriber properly attested, by the first of February next, and those who are indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment in bills of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.  
RICHARD COLEMAN, Administrator.  
Dec. 12, 1837 c 45

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Caldwell Esq. late of Abbeville District dec'd are requested to make payment immediately, and those having demands to present them duly attested within the time prescribed by law, to either of the subscribers.  
JOHN COTHMAN, } Admr.  
J. L. PEARSON, } istrator.  
A. G. CALDWELL, }  
August 8, 1837 c 28

## NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Christian Breithaupt, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. And all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present them duly attested.  
JOHN BAUSKETT, Exor.  
Feb. 25. 3—t

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late Jefferson Richardson, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present them duly attested.  
BENJ. RICHARDSON, Admr.  
THEOPHILUS HILL, istrator.  
March 8, 1838 c 5

## Notice.

ALL Persons indebted to the late Mrs. Bethland Mims, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are requested to present them duly attested.  
BENJ. MIMS, Executor.  
Dec. 9, 1837 c 45



## Poetic Necessity.

### STANZAS.

Sing on—sing on—young, sinless heart,  
When morn first gilds the sky,  
The merry birds from slumber start,  
And warble as they fly.  
Joy's fluttering wing will glance as bright  
In dawning Hope's delusive light,  
As in the perfect day:  
Then let the weary love the night!  
'Twas made for such as they.

Laugh on—laugh on—gay, thoughtless soul!  
For it is summer, now;  
Why shouldst thou weep, when fortune's sun  
Is shining on thy brow?  
Yon gaudy cloud, that floats on high,  
May hide a tempest, lurking nigh;  
Laugh, then, while laugh you may!  
Leave care and grief to watch and sigh:  
Why mourn with such as they?

Sleep on—sleep on—fond, trusting fair!  
Love should no vigils keep;  
Thou dream'st of bliss; too soon, despair  
May wake thee—but to weep.  
The summer-breeze, that kiss'd the rose  
And drank its breath, now idly goes  
To wanton with the vine;  
Sleep on! thy guardian-spirit knows  
If such a fate be thine!

Press on—press on—ambition's son!  
The goal is yet to win;  
Heaven grant the course which thou wilt run,  
Lead not to shame and sin;  
Fond hearts are crush'd and left to pine—  
The ransom of a soul like thine,  
Their price could never pay;  
But, onward to the glittering shrine!  
Why pause for such as they?

### Miscellaneous.

Great Improvement in Domestic Economy, Dispensing with Coal as Fuel.—We have this week to notice a discovery which will produce a greater change in the arrangements of domestic life, than any discovery perhaps that has been made for a hundred years past: we allude to the substitution of gas for coals in the warming of houses, in cooking operations, &c. The principle on which this is done is so very simple, in its application so very easy, as to insure the speedy and extensive adoption of the improvement in every place where a supply of gas can be obtained. The principle is as easy to describe as to apply, and is simply this: the mixture of gas with five or six times its bulk of atmospheric air, and the burning of the mixture through wire gauze.

The modes of doing this may be varied according to the taste and fancy of the consumer, and great room for the display of taste is afforded. But we shall describe one of the simplest modes of application, as best suited for general purposes. Supposing then, the fire is wanted near the ordinary position of the grate, a gas pipe is laid to the spot, and the jet is fixed pointing upwards, so as to be about four inches from the floor or hearth stone. The jet is surrounded with a sheet iron pipe, or cylinder of a diameter from 3-1/2 to 7 inches, according to the quantity of fire wanted, and of the height required, say from one to two feet, and the cylinder is covered with a piece of fine wire gauze, kept to its place by a small iron hoop, encircling the cylinder in the same way as the hair cloth is secured on the common stove.

We have spoken of the mixture of gas with five or six times its quantity of atmospheric air, and the question may arise, how are we to mix substances which are neither visible nor tangible? It fortunately happens that no care on this point is necessary. The bottom of the cylinder which circumscribes the jet, and in which the mixture of air and gas takes place, has supporters fastened on it to raise it an inch or two from the floor, or openings are cut out of the cylinder itself, so as to admit the air freely to enter at the bottom. These openings can be easily varied by dampers to admit such a quantity of air as may on trial be found most advantageous. The top of the cylinder may pass through an iron plate, which may be kept on a level with a wire gauze, and which plate will serve to hold cooking utensils in the kitchen, or mantle-piece ornaments in drawing rooms, dining rooms, and bed rooms. If this top

plate, as it may be called which may be of any size or shape required, be exactly on a level with the wire gauze, then it will be necessary to place on it a small stand so as to keep the bottom of a pan, or kettle, three or four inches from the wire gauze.—A perforated piece of cast iron may be laid on the top of the wire gauze, for the purpose of raising the flame a little above it, and of thus rendering it more durable.

We need scarcely add, that any number of these fire places can be fitted up in a kitchen range, so that if room permit, a dozen or a score of pots may be boiling, each one its own fire, while to make one boil fiercely, & another to simmer slowly, no labor with poker and tongs is required: all that is necessary is a small touch of the top cock, by which every fire in the range may be made to burn with different degrees of intensity.

With respect to price, it is found that one jet will be quite sufficient for the cooking and warming purposes of an ordinary small family, occupying a room and kitchen, and who are in the habit of keeping only one fire burning. In the lighting of fires, no chips, no peats, no pulling and blowing with mouth or bellows is necessary; and what in many cases is highly important, no time is lost. A person in kindling a fire has only to turn the stopcock, apply a lucifer or other match and his fire in a second is in readiness for boiling a kettle or frying a beef steak, either of which it will do in a very few minutes. Here, then, are coals wholly dispensed with—here is a total escape from the nuisance of cinders, ashes, dust, and what is still more annoying—smoke.

The discovery which we have been attempting to describe, we fear rather imperfectly, was made by Mr. James Cook, Manager of the Gas Works here, a gentleman of taste and scientific skill, who has done more perhaps than any other man in Scotland, in improving gas illumination. As he has no intention of taking out a patent for his discovery, he has permitted us to describe it as fully as we please, that all who choose may reap the advantages.

We may state in conclusion, that our office was yesterday fitted up in a plain way with this new variety of Promethean beneficence, so that those of our local readers who may not understand our description fully, may call and have that description illustrated by ocular demonstration.—Paisley Advertiser.

Isaac Walton, in his *admiral Lives*, after mentioning characteristic anecdotes of Herbert, adds:

"In a walk to Salisbury, he saw a poor man with a poorer horse, that was fallen under his load; they were both in distress, and needed present help, which Mr. Herbert, perceiving, put off his canonical coat, and helped the poor man to unload, and after to load his horse. The poor man blessed him for it, and he blessed the poor man; and was so like the good Samaritan, that he gave him money to relish both himself, and his horse; and told him, that if he loved himself, he should be merciful to his beast." Thus he left the poor man, and at his coming to his musical friends at Salisbury, they began to wonder that Mr. Geo. Herbert who used to be so trim and clean came into that company so soiled and discomposed; but he told them the occasion; and when one of the company told him he had disparaged himself by so dirty an employment," his answer was, "that the thought of what he had done would prove music to him at midnight; and that the omission of it would have upbraided and made discord in his conscience whensoever he should pass by that place. For if I be bound to pray for all that be in distress, I am sure that I am bound, as far as it is in my power, to practise what I pray for. And though I do not wish for the like occasion every day, yet let me tell you, I would not willingly pass one day of my life without comforting a sad soul or showing mercy; and I praise God for this occasion. And now let us tune our instruments."

CULTURE OF THE MIND.—The culture of the mind should engage your early attention, that you may sooner profit by its counsels and its powers. Mind is the great master power, which instructs, guides and abridges human labor—the grand source of intellectual pleasure—a faculty which distinguishes man from the brute, and which, as it is more or less cultivated, marks the gradations in civilized society. Say not that you have no leisure for this, that your time is engrossed in providing for your animal wants. Franklin found time to bestow upon his mind, high and useful culture, amid the

cares and labors of an active mechanic's life. The hours that the avocations of the farm allow to study, amount, in the aggregate of early life, to months and to years. Knowledge is power; it is wealth; it is respectability; it is happiness; it endures with life. The mind may be likened to the soil. Both are given to be improved; and the measure of our enjoyments, and the welfare of society, depend upon the good or bad culture we bestow upon them. Indolence may be compared to the coarse marsh plants which feed upon the soil and taint the air, without yielding any thing comely or useful in return, for man or beast;—intemperance, to broken down fences, which permits beasts to enter and consume the earnings of industry, and beggar the offspring of the owner; litigation, to the thorns and thistles, which rob the soil of its fertility, and mar the beauty of the landscape. While, on the other hand, the faithful application of knowledge to the small purposes of life, may be likened to the draining and manuring, which give fertility to the soil, the good habits which we establish, to the good culture, bestowed by the husbandman—indicative alike of cheerfulness and plenty;—and the embellishments of the mind in literature, science and taste, to the gardens and grounds abounding in all that is grateful to the senses, which should surround and adorn our rural dwellings, and beautify the country.

You have chosen an employment which is honorable, profitable and independent.—Devote to it your best powers, till you have become master of the art, or of such branches of it as you design to follow—and until you have acquired so much of the science—a knowledge of the why and the wherefore—of the great laws of nature, upon which good husbandry is based, as shall enable you to conduct your operations with judgement and success. "Who aims at excellence, will be above mediocrity; who aims at mediocrity, will fall short of it." So the adage teaches, and so is the response of experience.—Buel's Address.

A Compliment well deserved—and an Example of Imitation.—We have already alluded to the many excellent impromptu sentiments produced at the Editorial Festival; and now express our regret that they were not gathered up for publication. There is one, however, which deserves to be rescued from oblivion, as well for the just compliment which it pays to the memory of an illustrious man, as for the good example which it inculcates.

Mr. T. W. White of the Messenger, being prevented by recent domestic affliction from attending the festival, transmitted the following toast:

"Chief Justice Marshall.—Justly revered for his many virtues and unswerving integrity. One trait in his character deserves universal adoption by newspaper patrons. He never suffered himself to be in arrears to the periodical for which he subscribed."—Richmond Whig.

New Kind of Spectacles.—An impostor, apparently lame in both legs, his arms in a sling, and a patch over one eye, presented himself for charity to a crusty old fellow, who could see as far through a mill stone as most people.

"A little charity for the sake of humanity! I have been almost cut to pieces fighting the battle of my country, and am now, as you can perceive, quite a spectacle."

"Yes," was the answer, "I see through you quite distinctly."

The French Chamber of Deputies contains 178 functionaries of various kinds. Among the members are seven ex-ministers, 52 advocates, 12 of whom have been magistrates, 1 ex peer of France, 41 ex functionaries, 21 military men, 15 bankers, 57 merchants, 15 iron masters, 4 literary men, 5 agriculturists, 4 landed proprietors, 3 notaries, 3 physicians and 1 soldier. 18 deputies are members of the Institute.

In the gardens of Lambeth Palace which cover nearly 13 acres, are two of the largest fig-trees known in England; they cover a surface upwards of 50 feet in height and 40 in breadth, the trunk of the largest is 28 inches in circumference, and they are of the white sort. It is said on good authority, they were brought from Italy, and planted there by the Cardinal Pole, who was created Archbishop of Canterbury by Queen Mary.

"We have lost," said a gentleman at the table of the late Dr. Pearce, Dean of Ely, "no less than six eminent barristers in an as many months." The Dean, who was quite deaf, rose as his friend finished his remark, and gave the company grace: For this and every other mercy, the Lord's name be praised! The effect was irresistible.—English paper.

More's Electric Telegraph.—It is with some degree of pride, that it falls to our lot first to announce the complete success of this wonderful piece of mechanism, and no place could have been found more suitable to pursue the course of experiments necessary to perfecting the detail of machinery, than the Speedwell Works, replete as they are with every convenience. Prof. Morse, quietly pursued the great object, and has finally suggested the possibility of conveying intelligence by electricity, but this is the first instance of its actual transmission and permanent record.

The telegraph consists of four parts:—  
1st. The Battery.—A Cruickshank's galvanic trough of 60 pair of plates, seven by eight and a half inches each.

2nd. The Portrulle.—An instrument which regulates the motion of the rule. The rule answers to the stick of the printers, and in it the type representing the numbers to be transmitted are passed beneath the lever which closes and breaks the circuit.

3d. The Register.—An instrument which receives & records the numbers sent by the Portrulle from any distant station.

4th. A Dictionary, containing a complete vocabulary of all the words in the English regularly numbered.

The communication which we saw made through a distance of two miles, was the following sentence:—"Rail Road cars just arrived—345 passengers." These words were put into numbers from the dictionary, the numbers were set up in the telegraph type in about the same time ordinarily occupied in setting up the same in a printing office. They were then all passed completely by the Portrulle in about half a minute, each stroke of the Portrulle alone extremity marking on the register at the other, a distance of two miles, instantaneously. We watched the spark at one and the mark on the pencil at the other, and they were as simultaneous as if the lever itself had struck the mark. The marks or numbers were easily legible and by means of the dictionary were resolved again into words.

The superiority of this telegraph over all hitherto invented is, that day or night, in clear or in foggy weather, intelligence can be sent instantaneously. The advantage to the Government and the country of such a means of communication are incalculable.

Morristown Jerseyman.  
[The cost per mile for constructing an electric telegraph is estimated at about \$6000]—N. York Com. Adv.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Com. Transcript.  
Washington, Feb. 14.

Mr. Morse, the inventor of the Electro Magnetic Telegraph, exhibited his machine in the Capitol to day, to the gratification of every one that saw the ingenuity of his invention. Nothing else was more wonderful than to witness the manner in which the most mysterious of all agents, is made to convey to a distance the information by means of characters. The Machinery is too complicated, for me to give you an idea of the way this invention works, and yet a short explanation from the inventor makes it at once simple and intelligible to all.

Mr. Morse exhibited two immense rolls of sheathed wire wound round a steel bar, which on being subjected to the galvanic fluid, welded the bars to be highly magnetized, though the wire the fluid had passed through to them, was ten miles in length. This fully proved the practicability of applying this powerful agent on a large scale. The invention has excited great interest among the members of both Houses.

Ely's New Gigantic White Wheat.—This is a new variety of winter wheat imported from England and raised near London.—The size and weight of the berry surpasses any thing of the kind which we have ever examined; the straw is stout, and measures from four to five feet in length. We would invite our agricultural friends to call at the store of Mr. Wm. Bristol of this city, and look at it, and if they do not say it is a little better than the best we will acknowledge that we are no judges.—Onida (N. Y.) Whig.

Distilled Spirits.—John Cooper, inspector general of distilled spirits for the city of New-York, reports that he has inspected within the past year, 24,845 blls. 3074 hds. and 8506 casks of distilled spirits, containing in the aggregate, 2,451,000 gallons 1st proof.

Courage.—It is not the daringness of kicking a waiter at the tavern, it is not the strutting with a cockade, dressed in scarlet, it is not uttering oaths and imprecations at every word, which form the characteristic of true courage. That man only is brave who fears nothing so much as committing a mean action; and undauntedly fulfills his duty, whatever may be the dangers that beset his way.—Char. S. C. Express.